

on top. When four pairs of teeth are present they are equally spaced at intervals of 90° and this appears to be the normal arrangement as only a few shells show three pairs which are spaced from 100° to 120° . The single fully adult shell (figured) appears to have but 2 pairs of teeth, but the shell is a dead one and quite opaque. Two young shells, 1.5 mm diameter with 3.5 whorls and 2.5 mm. diameter, with 4.5 whorls, each have 3 pairs of teeth.

Greater diameter 5, lesser 4.5, altitude 2 mm.

Collected by Herbert H. Smith in a "Cove" on the Cumberland Plateau, 3 miles north of Anderson, Franklin Co., Tenn.

Types No. 9159 of my collection. Paratypes in the collections of the Academy of Nat. Sci., Philadelphia, and Bryant Walker, Detroit, Mich.

This species belongs to the same group as *V. capsella lacteodens* and *V. andrewsæ*. It differs from both by the smaller size and *wider umbilicus* and from *andrewsæ* by the tubercular teeth arranged in pairs.

I name this species after Dr. H. A. Pilsbry whose "Revision of Paravitrea", Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., 1903, pp. 204-212, Pls. X, XI, has done much to clear up this most interesting group.

A NEW FORM OF AMPULLARIA.

BY WILLIAM HEALEY DALL.

AMPULLARIA (FELIPPONEA) NERITINIFORMIS n. sp.

Shell solid, whitish or lurid purple under an olivaceous rather strong periostracum, frequently banded with four or five purple-black broad spiral bands which are most conspicuous on the white inside of the outer lip, the white interspaces being subequal; these bands however show but little on the exterior except at resting stages, in the specimens examined; the form of the shell viewed from behind, strongly recalls that of *Neritina reclinata* or *meleagris* though with a rounded base; from in front it looks like a short spired heavy *Campeloma*. The nucleus is small and

blunt, always more or less eroded; there are about four whorls in the adult with indications of about five resting stages; the surface is smooth except for inconspicuous lines of growth; the young are somewhat naticoid, with a small umbilicus, but this shape rapidly changes; the whorls enlarge rapidly, being as it were appressed toward the suture which is distinct but not channeled, while the umbilicus becomes relatively larger and more or less funicular; the aperture is egg-ovate, entire, the posterior commissure solidly filled with callus, the outer lip internally thickened, patulous not reflected; the inner thickened, continuous over the body; height of shell 33; of last whorl 31; of aperture 23; maximum diameter (in front of the middle of the whorl) 26 mm. U. S. Nat. Mus. Cat. No. 332780.

Habitat. Rio Uruguay, Department of Paysandu.

The operculum is horny, concentric, with the nucleus at the inner third; the radula is typically Ampullarioid and might be quite accurately represented by Troschel's figure of the radula of *A. urceus*, in the "Gebiss der Schnecken."

The literature has been carefully searched, both on the lines of *Ampullaria* and *Campeloma*, but nothing of the sort has been discovered.

The subgenus is named in honor of Doctor Florentino Felipone, whose energy and interest in exploring the fauna of Uruguay are deserving of great praise.

The peculiar form of this species, and its funicular umbilicus, so different from that of any other in the genus, seem to authorize its separation.

A NEW SPECIES OF PHYSA FROM NEW YORK STATE.

BY FRANK C. BAKER.

PHYSA ONEIDA n. sp. Shell of medium size, ovate, slightly inflated; whorls about five, slowly increasing in diameter; spire short, broad, the whorls flattened; color yellowish-horn; surface smooth and shining, with rarely a trace of spiral striae, but the